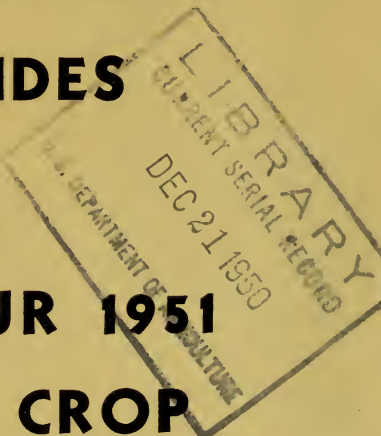


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Order and Store **FERTILIZER and** **INSECTICIDES** *Early...* **FOR YOUR 1951** **COTTON CROP**



Production of at least 16 million bales of cotton is needed in 1951 to take care of expanding defense requirements, needed domestic uses and exports, and to maintain a reserve supply at home. This means planting a considerably larger acreage of cotton than was planted in 1950, and planting it in accordance with good soil conservation and farm management practices.

Efficient use of fertilizer and insecticides, along with the use of good planting seed, will go a long way toward helping grow the needed cotton in 1951.

The supply of fertilizer and insecticides is expected to be reasonably adequate if you as a cotton producer:

- 1. Buy and store as much as you can of your 1951 requirements as soon as possible, but don't buy more than you need.**
- 2. Tell your local dealer what additional supplies you will need for your 1951 cotton crop if all needed supplies cannot be purchased immediately and stored.**

If manufacturing plants are to produce their full capacity for 1951 use, both fertilizer and insecticides must move to dealers and farmers as soon as possible after they are made. You are urged to plan your 1951 farming operations with this in mind.

Briefly, here are the facts!

FERTILIZER:

1. Nitrogen supplies in 1951 are expected to be fairly adequate. However, difficulties may arise which would result in tight supply of nitrogen.

2. Superphosphate fertilizers may not be adequate to meet all demands as the season progresses, unless additional supplies of sulfuric acid become available.

3. Potash is expected to be reasonably adequate for 1951.

4. If you have suitable dry storage you are urged to place your order for fertilizer and ask for early delivery. Storage facilities at fertilizer plants are generally inadequate to take care of large-scale production during the off-season.

INSECTICIDES:

1. At best, cotton insecticides for the 1951 crop are expected to be in close balance with requirements. If insects occur in only average abundance the supply of insecticides may be very tight.

2. Newer type insecticides may not be available to meet the demand. This means it may be necessary for you to shift to effective materials other than those first in choice.

3. Prices of insecticides are expected to be higher than 1950.

4. Difficulty will be experienced in obtaining promptly certain favored insecticides during the active control season.

5. All cotton farmers are urged to place orders and ask for delivery of at least minimum supplies well in advance of the earliest anticipated needs.

Don't be caught short! Order and store fertilizer and insecticides early!

Keep in mind, however, that insecticides are poisonous and that both fertilizer and insecticides deteriorate if not properly stored. See your county agent or other agricultural leaders for details on handling and storing, and on using materials efficiently.

Production and Marketing Administration, United States
Department of Agriculture November 1950